REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1956-57

CHAPTER I—GENERAL.

1. A new and glorious chapter was opened in the history of Mysore on the first day of November 1956. On that day, due to the Re-organisation of the States in India, nine Kannada-speaking territories of the bordering States of Bombay (4) Hyderabad (3) Madras (1) and Coorg (1) were merged with the ten districts of the Old Mysore State, and thus the New Mysore State was born. The area of the State increased from 33,310 square miles to 74,293 square miles and the population from 98,48,684 to 19,401,477.

2. Thus, with the Re-organisation of States on 1st November 1956, the New Mysore has more than doubled both in area and population and it stands eighth among the fourteen States of the Indian Union, both in size and in population. Mysore State accounts for 5·9 per cent of the total area of India and 5·4 per cent of the total population of India. The density of the population of the New State is 259 as against the All-India average of 285.

3. The first of November 1956 is also a memorable day for the Kannadigas. For, it was on that day that their long cherished dream of a United Karnataka came true and the New State of Mysore was inaugurated by our President Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

4. The History of the New Mysore State or Karnataka is as interesting as it is ancient. The name "Karnataka"

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is mentioned in the great epic "Mahabharata." The edicts of Asoka show that this region was once a part of the mighty Mauryan Empire. Nrupatunga, a great Kannada poet of the 9th century, defines its boundaries as extending from the River Cauveri to the River Godavari and it cradled the three great dynasties namely, the Kadambas, the Hoysalas and the Kings of Vijayanagar, who dominated Peninsular India centuries ago.

5. With the Re-organisation of States from 1st November 1956, the New Mysore State was constituted with the following areas:—

(i) The territories that constituted the Old Mysore State ;

(ii) Belgaum District (except Chandgad Taluk), Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts of the former Bombay State ;

(iii) South Kanara District (except Kasargod Taluk) and Kollegal Taluk of Coimbatore District of the State of Madras ;

(iv) Gulberga, Raichur and Bidar Districts (except some taluks of each district) of erstwhile Hyderabad State ; and

(v) The territories that constituted the Coorg State.

6. On the east, the New Mysore State is surrounded by the Andhra Pradesh, on the south and south-west by the Madras and Kerala States and on the north by the Bombay State. On the west it is bounded by the Arabian Sea.

7. The New Mysore State is a table-land. It consists of two natural regions (i) Malnad comprising the Western Ghats and the adjacent coastal plains and (2) the Maidan constituting the Eastern plains. Malnad area receives about 100 inches of rain annually while the Maidan area receives about 35 inches.

8. The State has rich variety of natural resources, about a sixth of its area is covered with green and semi-green forests in which teak, sandalwood and rosewood predominates. Over 60 per cent of the coffee plantations of the Country and several tea, areca, rubber and cardamom gardens are situated on the slopes of the Western Ghats.

ADMINISTRATION.

9. For administrative purposes, the nineteen districts of the New Mysore State have been divided into four Divisions as follows :—

(A) Bangalore Division, consisting of.—
(1) Bangalore, (2) Kolar, (3) Tumkur, (4) Chitaldrug and (5) Bellary Districts ;

(B) Mysore Division, consisting of.—
(1) Mysore, (2) Mandya, (3) Hassan, (4) Chickmagalur, (5) Shimoga, (6) South Kanara and (7) Coorg Districts.

(C) Belgaum Division, consisting of.—
(1) Belgaum, (2) Dharwar, (3) Bijapur and (4) North Kanara Districts and

(D) Gulberga Division, consisting of.—
(1) Bidar, (2) Raichur and (3) Gulberga Districts.

10. The Bangalore Division has an area of 18,158 square miles and population of 60,50,380 ; the Mysore Division an area of 20,632 square miles and a population of 54,97,534 ; the Belgaum Division an area of 20,983 square miles and a population of 51,35,746 ; and the Gulberga Division an area of 13,789 square miles and a population of 27,17,817.

11. The State has 170 taluks, which comprise 25,880 villages and 288 towns. Among the districts, Bijapur is the largest (6,601 sq. miles) while Coorg is the smallest (1,586 sq. miles).

12. Each district has on an average about nine taluks. A taluk consists of approximately 150 villages and a population of 1,14,125 persons on the average. The average area of taluk is 440 sq. miles.

13. The administration is carried on by the Governor, and a Council of Ministers, which functions on the basis of joint responsibility. The Chief Minister forms the Cabinet as the leader of the majority party in the Legislature.

14. There are two Legislature Houses, *viz.*, The Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Assembly consisting of 210 elected members and the Legislative Council consisting of 52 members as on 1st

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November 1956. The number represented the State in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha was 12 and 26 respectively. The Legislature passed 25 Enactments during the year including amendments to the existing Enactments.

RAINFALL.

15. The climate of Mysore State is essentially tropical monsoon. The year may be broadly divided into three seasons namely :—

(1) The cold weather season from about the middle of November to the end of February.

(2) The hot weather season from the beginning of March to about the end of May, and

(3) The rainy season from June to November.

16. The annual average rainfall in Mysore State ranges from about 300 inches on the Western Ghats to about 15 inches in the eastern and north-eastern parts of the State. The average annual rainfall for the State is about 47 inches. The zone of heavy rainfall (60 inches and over) extends from Coorg District to North Kanara District over a belt of 30-50 miles along the Western Ghats. This belt of land constitutes the Malnad. In the Maidan the precipitation ranges from 15 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall is claimed by Augumbe in Shimoga District. The precipitation is less than 25 inches in the Kolar, Chitaldrug, Bellary, Raichur and Bijapur Districts, the south-western and northern parts of Tumkur, the eastern parts of Shimoga, Hassan and northern parts of Kolar and south-eastern portions of Mysore.

General Conditions of the year.

17. The pre-monsoon rains in April and monsoon rains due in June during the year 1956-57 failed in some parts of the State, causing famine conditions. But, in the latter part of the year, there was abundant rainfall throughout the State and the conditions improved. There was excessive rainfall in the districts of Shimoga, Chickmagalur, result of which, there was damage to crops and breach of tanks. There was increased activity in the agricultural operations and there was also improvement in the conditions of crops. The seasonal conditions of the year, on the whole, were satisfactory as compared with the previous year. However, the prices of staple foodgrains and essential commodities

continued to remain at a high level and showed tendencies to raise. With a view to check the upward trend in prices, Fair Price Shops were opened by Government at important centres.

Natural Resources.

18. Mysore State is a land of large rivers, swift flowing streams, gorges and water falls which can be harnessed for irrigation and power. There are more than 50 rivers, big and small, flowing in the State. Some of the important rivers like the Cauvery, the Sharavati, the Tungabhadra and the Krishna have not only helped the irrigation of vast areas but have also been helpful in generating hydro-electric power to run hundreds of small as well as large scale industries and illumine millions of homes. The three important water falls are the Jog in the Shimoga District, the Shivasamudra in the Mandya District and the Gokak in the Belgaum District. Rivers.

19. The following are some of the minor water falls:—

Jaladurga, Lalaguli, Kanheri, Magode, Unchalli, Shiradi, Mekedatu and Hogenkalu.

20. As regards the mineral wealth, it may be said that the Mysore State has vast resources of minerals and ranks third or fourth in respect of potential mineral wealth in the Indian Union. All the valuable minerals such as Gold, Iron, Manganese, Chromite, Bauxite, Copper, Corundum and other industrial minerals occur in the Dharwar schists which cover about 9,000 square miles in the State. Mineral Wealth.

21. Gold occurs widely distributed in the regions of Dharwar schists. But Kolar Gold Fields and Hutti Gold Mines are the productive mines which contribute more than 95 per cent of the present annual output of Gold in India. Iron ores of different types are found to the extent of about 500 million tons in Mysore. In Bellary District alone, the Sandur deposits are estimated to contain about 130 million tons of high grade ore while the Kemmangundi deposits in Chickmagalur District have a reserve of about 20 million tons of high grade ore. Manganese ore of various grades are

found to an extent of 3 million tons in Bellary, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Tumkur and in parts of North Kanara and Belgaum Districts. Chromite is estimated to occur to the extent of about half a million ton and the chief deposits are found in Hassan and Mysore Districts. The estimated resources of Bauxite in the Belgaum District are extensive, out of which about 5,00,000 tons are of high grade, suitable for the manufacture of alumina and the metal aluminium. Extensive deposits of high grade limestones in the order of about 200 million tons occur in Tumkur, North Kanara and Bijapur Districts, while the resources of Magnesian limestones are in the order of about 500 millions. The total reserves of China clay in the various Districts of the State have been estimated to be in the order of about 5 million tons.

22. The other minerals which occur to a limited extent are Corundum, Garnet, Magnesite, Copper ore, Galena and Antimony ores.

23. The vast resources of these mineral raw materials admit possibilities of establishment of a number of industries in addition to the expansion of the industries now working.

24. There are at present, the following mineral industries in the State, utilising the mineral raw materials:— (i) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, (ii) The Cement Factories at Bhadravati, Shahabad and Bagalkot; (iii) The Government Porcelain Factory at Bangalore; (iv) The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Bangalore; (v) The Ferro-Manganese Plant at Dandeli.

25. Besides, Mysore State has numerous types of building stones such as Granites, Gneisses, Porphyried, Felsites, Green Quartzite, Potstone, Black dykes, many of which when dressed and polished, form beautiful ornamenta stones.

26. Mysore has a long strip of 200 miles of coast line with a number of small harbours and if some of them are improved and converted into first class harbours, capable of handling minerals in bulk, the mineral trade of the State through these ports is likely to have a bright future.

27. The quantity of Gold produced during 1956 at the Kolar Gold Fields was 1,91,178 fine ozs. which realised

Rs. 5,24,21,635. The quantity of Silver produced during 1956 was 14,017 fine ozs. which realised Rs. 62,101.

28. During 1956, nearly 23,000 workers have been employed in mineral production in the State and the total value of the production of minerals in the year is about 60 lakhs of rupees.

29. The important event in the history of the Mining Industry in the State of Mysore was the nationalisation of the Gold Mines on the Kolar Gold Field. The Kolar Gold Mines Ltd., were the sole producers of Gold in India for over 70 years.

Marine Wealth.

30. Inland Fisheries.—There are about 30,000 minor tanks and 4,000 major tanks and 20 big reservoirs formed across the rivers in the State. The inland fisheries are developed only in selected areas of the State. There are ten fishery divisions, 12 fish farms, 3 deep water fishing units and 20 fish seed collecting centres. The revenue from Inland Fisheries is approximately Rs. 50,000.

31. Marine Fisheries.—The New Mysore State has 200 miles of coast line on the Arabian Sea. All along this sea coast, there are many fishing villages, the most important of them being Majali, Karwar, Bingi, Chandia, Ankola, Kumta, Honnavar, Bhatkal, Gangoli, Malpe, Udiyavar, Bukkapatnum and Mangalore.

32. Nearly 40 varieties of sea fishes are landed out of which the most important are sardine, mackerel, seer and sharks. The total fish production on Mysore coast is 1/10 of the total marine fish landings in India.

33. Thus, the marine fisheries, confined to the Districts of North and South Kanara, can be regarded as one of the richest in the whole of India.

Forest Wealth

34. The Mysore Forest Department, now 93 years old, is one of the oldest in India, established on 11th January 1864. New Mysore State had 13,553·15 sq. miles of Government owned forests during the year. High forests are mostly found in the Districts of North Kanara, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, South Kanara, Coorg and Mysore. These forests contain valuable timbers like teak, rosewood, laurelwood, venteak, gumkino, white cedar, ebony, etc. Bamboos are also abundant. Mysore is the exclusive home of the finest sandalwood in the world.

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35. Now one of the biggest timber depots and saw mills in India is in greater Mysore at Dandeli. The Western Coast Paper Mill under construction at Dandeli with a production of about 15,000 tons of paper per year is expected to go into production shortly. Further, Coorg brings in an expanding saw mill at Murkal.

Wild Life Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries.

36. There are two wild life parks and three wild life sanctuaries in New Mysore State. They are:—

1. The Venugopal Wild Life Park in Mysore District.
2. The Jaugarvalley Wild Life Park in Shimoga District.
3. The Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary in Mysore District.
4. The Dandeli Wild Life Sanctuary in North Kanara District.
5. The Negarhole Wild Life Sanctuary in Coorg District.

37. In addition, there is a Birds' Sanctuary at Rangan Thittu near Mysore.

38. Varieties of wild animals and birds are found in these wild life parks and sanctuaries, important among them being the elephant, bison, tiger, panther, sambhar, deer and the antelope.

Industrial Development.

39. According to the Census of Manufacturing Industries, there were 1,496 factories as on 31st December 1956 in the State. The average number of persons employed per day in these factories is about 1·57 lakhs. Out of 1,496 factories, 194 are Engineering, 303 Textiles, 98 Chemical and 435 relate to Food, Drinks and Tobacco. There were 246 Ginning and Pressing factories which are seasonal in character. The Textile Industry claims nearly 42 thousands persons as its employees, and next comes Engineering Industry with 30,000 employees.

40. Nearly 33 per cent of the total factories and 35 per cent of the total employees in the State are to be found in Bangalore District.

41. The following are the important Industrial Concerns owned and managed by the Government :—

(1) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

The factory was established in 1918. With an initial investment of Rs. 1·87 crores, it has steadily progressed and the present investment is Rs. 6·1 crores. It is

to be noted that the Mysore Iron and Steel Works is the only producer of ferro-silicon in the whole of India.

(2) The Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore and Shimoga.

It was started in the year 1916. It produces the finest variety of sandal oil much in demand in the medical and perfumery fields throughout the world. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that Mysore State produces 75 per cent of the world supply. After the formation of Greater Mysore, sandalwood growing areas of the States of Bombay, Madras and Coorg have been added on to Mysore and the resources of sandalwood augmented to the extent of 300 tons per annum.

(3) The Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

It was started in the year 1932. It manufactures insulators for electrical undertakings and other porcelain articles. It has also recently started to produce high voltage insulators.

(4) The Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.

It was started in the year 1934. It produces scientific precision instruments, transformers, water meters and bakelite articles.

(5) The Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

It was started in 1918. It has proved to be one of the leading soap factories in India. The factory manufactures toilet soaps of the best quality in addition to textile, rosin and soft and insecticidal soaps.

(6) The Mysore Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

It was started in the year 1932. It manufactures up-to-date crape-de-chine, georgette, satin, and other high class silk fabrics.

(7) The Government Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

This factroy was established in 1897. It has a capital of Rs. 5,90,554. It undertakes general engineering works such as erection of trusses, columns, etc.

(8) The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.

It was established in 1939 and has a capital of Rs. 10,87,000. It produces agricultural and estate implements.

42. The following are the important Industrial Concerns started by the Central Government —

(1) The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore.

It was started in 1940, and is mainly engaged in defence work for the Indian Air Force. It is the largest aircraft concern in the East. The factory is now manufacturing HT2 planes, all metal and integral rail coaches and all-metal bus bodies.

(2) The Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore.

It was started in 1948. It is supplying telephone sets for the entire country.

(3) The Bharath Electronics, Bangalore.

It was started in 1954. It manufactures all kinds of electronic equipments.

(4) The Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore.

It was started in 1953. It is engaged in the manufacture of high precision machine tools.

43. The following are the important Industrial Concerns aided by Government:—

(1) The Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co., Bangalore; (2) The Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Bangalore; (3) The Mysore Sugar Co., Mandya; (4) The Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravathi; (5) The Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna; (6) The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Belagola; (7) The Mysore Tobacco Co., Bangalore; (8) The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Chickmagalur, and (9) The Mysore Lamp Works, Bangalore.

44. The following are some of the important Industrial Concerns managed by private agencies:—

(1) The Kirloskar Electric Co., Ltd., Bangalore, (2) The Mysore Electrical Industries, Ltd., Bangalore, (3) The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Ltd., Bangalore, (4) The Amco Ltd., Bangalore, (5) The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Bangalore, (6) The Minerva Textile Mills, Bangalore, (7) The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Bangalore, (8) Sri Krishnarajendra Spinning and Weaving Mills, Mysore, and (9) The T. R. Mills, Bangalore.

45. There are four spinning mills at Hubli, Gokak, Nargund and Gadag. There are about 50 oil mills in

Dharwar, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur. There are also four sugar mills in this area. There are a number of plywood factories and saw mills also in this area. There is a cement factory at Bagalkot and a ferro-manganese industry has been established at Dandeli. There are about four hundred industrial units registered in this area under the Factories Act and the chief among them are ginning and pressing factories, oil mills, beedi-making, weaving, and general engineering industry. Handloom weaving, manufacturing of copper and brass utensils, brick-making, manufacturing of silver and gold articles and leather foot-wear making are extensively carried on.

46. The principal industries of Mangalore are tile-making, hand-weaving, coffee and cashew nut curing. Bee-keeping and saw mill industries are widely prevalent in Coorg.

47. In attempting to industrialise the State by starting these major and mechanised industries, the Government have, of course, not lost sight of the necessity for resuscitating and developing rural and cottage industries. The development of rural and cottage industries has been a special feature of the policy of the Government.

Principal Cottage Industries

48. In order to improve the production capacity of the rural parts and to increase the income of the people residing in them and raise their standard of living, a scheme was put up by the Government to encourage the cottage industries and various cottage industry centres were started in different parts of the State. The main cottage industries in the State are mat weaving carpentry, tailoring, leather tanning and stitching, lacquerware, weaving, dyeing and printing arts and crafts.

49. Handloom weaving ranks next in importance to agriculture and is one of the oldest industries in the State. Handloom weaving in cotton is carried on in all Maidan parts of the State.

50. Mat weaving centres are situated at Kengeri, Hassan, Hiriyur, Amrutur, Nagamangala, Kumblur, and Anandapuram in Bangalore, Hassan, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Mandya and Shimoga districts respectively. Mould making centre is situated at Krishnarajapuram in Bangalore District. Bangalore and Bijapur districts are having the

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highest number of cottage industry centres. In North Kanara the important cottage industry is coir making. There is one Government Coir Training Institute at Honnavar and Coir Manufacturing School at Kumta. The other districts in which coir manufacturing centres are situated are Mysore, Bijapur and South Kanara. Dyeing and printing centres are situated at Yankanamardi in Belgaum district, Bannatti in Bijapur District and Gopankoppa in Dharwar District.

51. Soraba in Shimoga District is famous for pith making and sandal wood carvings. Chikmagalur and Mysore districts are known for the rattan works.

Rural Industrialisation Scheme.

52. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme sponsored by Bharata Ratna Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, was first introduced into the Mysore State in the year 1951. As the scheme had been working in the two districts of Bangalore and Kolar in a small way since 1951 with encouraging results, the Government first extended its operation to a third district, namely Mandya in the year 1953, and subsequently it was extended to the remaining seven districts of the State and it continued during 1956-57 in the districts of Old Mysore State. This scheme has been included in the Five-Year Plans.

Sericultural Industry

53. The Silk Industry is being practised in Mysore for over 200 years and has flourished on account of the natural facilities the State of Mysore is enjoying, namely, soil, climate, local conditions, etc. This industry is chiefly practised by small agriculturists as a subsidiary occupation and this affords profitable employment for women and children at home throughout the year and to the farmers during agricultural off-seasons. Thus, Sericulture forms a major cottage industry in the State giving economic stamina to the people practising this industry in various sectors, *viz.*, mulberry cultivation, silk-worm rearing, silk reeling, silk marketing, etc. The industry affords employment for about 10 lakhs of people directly or indirectly.

54. The area under mulberry plantation during 1956-57 in the State is one lakh and fifty-six thousand acres.

55. Consequent on the Re-organisation of States, the New Mysore State holds a premier position as a silk producing State in India. Nearly 80 per cent of the raw silk

produced in India is produced in Mysore. Sericulture has immense possibilities of development in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts.

56. There are three Government Silk Filatures, four Private Filatures, 5,000 Charakas, 4,000 Handlooms and 4,600 Powerlooms engaged in silk reeling and silk weaving. The State produces about 19 lakhs of pounds of raw silk which forms about 80 per cent of the total production in India.

Irrigation Projects.

57. The following are some of the important irrigation projects which are in different stages of progress :—

1. The Bhadra Reservoir Project in Chickmagalur District, is estimated to cost about Rs. 2,442 lakhs and is in rapid progress.

2. The Tunga Anicut Project in Shimoga District, is estimated to cost Rs. 231·12 lakhs and has progressed considerably.

3. The Nugu Reservoir Project in Mysore District, is estimated to cost Rs. 245·25 lakhs and is nearing completion.

4. The Ambligola Project in Shimoga District, is estimated to cost Rs. 56·00 lakhs and is in rapid progress.

5. The Tungabhadra Low Level Canal Project in Bellary District, is estimated to cost Rs. 35·81 lakhs and has made considerable progress.

6. The Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project in Belgaum District, is estimated to cost Rs. 545·00 lakhs and has almost been completed.

Hydro-Electric Projects.

58. The Mysore State was the first State to embark upon large scale hydro-electric power generation as a State venture as far back as 1898.

59. At present the enlarged State is the third largest power generating State in the Country. There are three generating stations in the State and they are (1) Sivasamudram (42,000 KW) ; (2) Shimsha (17,200 KW) and (3) Jog (1,20,000 KW).

60. The Sivasamudram Generating Station started as early as in the year 1902 with an humble beginning of 400 H.P. reaching to the present day capacity of 5,600 H.P. or 42,000 KW by harnessing the Cauvery waters

from the Krishnarajasagar Reservoir. The Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Scheme/Project with an installed capacity of 1,20,000 KW was implemented single handedly by the Mysore State Government in the year 1939 harnessing the vast power potentialities of the Sharavathi River at the famous Jog (Gersoppa) Water Falls.

61. The total installed capacity of all the three projects will amount to 1,79,200 KW. The Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Right Bank) in Bellary District is a joint venture of Mysore and Andhra States. Two units of 9,000 KW are in service at the Dam site.

62. *Projects under construction*:—The 1st stage of Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project which has an ultimate capacity of 8,91,000 KW is under execution. It is planned to instal 2 units by the end of Second Five-Year Plan. The Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project envisages power generation at both the Left and Right Banks of Bhadra Reservoir with a total installed capacity of 33,500 KW.

63. In Old Mysore State, the per capita consumption of Electricity was 64·9 K.W. Hrs.; but in the New State, the per capita consumption has come down to 37·8 KW. Hrs. In order to cope up with the industrial advancement of the State, three Hydro Electric Projects, namely, (1) Tungabhadra, (2) Bhadra and (3) Sharavathi are already in active progress. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, it is estimated that the State will have a total installed capacity of over 4,00,000 K.W.

EDUCATION.

64. *Primary, Middle and Secondary Education*:—It is one of the directive principles of the Constitution that the States should endeavour to provide for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 by 1961. Mysore State is well on its way to achieve this goal. For the year 1956-57, the percentage of pupils under instruction in all public institutions (excluding literacy classes) to the total estimated population of school going age of 55,93,200 was 36·5 as compared to 34·2 for Ex-Mysore in 1955-56. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, it is expected that among the children in the age group 6—14, the present school going percentage will be raised to 52 per cent.

65. Development of primary education is stated to be an index of educational development. In the Second Five-Year Plan, out of the total provision of about Rs. 12 crores nearly 65 per cent is for development of primary education.

66. On 31st March 1957, the total number of Educational Institutions was 26,821 and the number of pupils was 21,97,352 including 7,15,623 girls as against 14,552 institutions and 10,19,069 pupils in Ex-Mysore. On an average, there was one school (excluding literacy classes) for an area of 3·12 sq. miles and for every 807 persons as compared to 2·53 sq. miles and 837 persons in Ex-Mysore. It is estimated that for every six villages, there are five primary schools. The total number of schools imparting Primary Education in the State was 22,912 with an enrolment of 18,88,659 and total number of Middle Schools in the New State as on 31st March 1957 was 856. Each middle school serves a population of 10,000 on the average. Basic education being the accepted pattern of our educational system, the State is progressively carrying out its programme for conversion of existing elementary schools. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, 3,440 primary schools will be converted into the basic type. Three thousand new schools will be started in school-less areas and 9,680 additional teachers appointed in the existing schools for opening higher classes for meeting the needs of increasing enrolment in the existing classes.

67. Secondary education is designed to be a self contained and complete stage and to offer instruction up to the age of 17 followed by a three year integrated course for the Bachelor's degree. There were 535 high schools in the State, with a total strength of 171,083 students at the end of the year. Each high school serves an area of 150 sq. miles on the average.

68. There are now two Universities, one the Mysore University and the other the Karnatak University. Sixty-seven Colleges are affiliated to these two Universities. Of these, 45 are Arts and Science Colleges. Besides these, there are 7 Oriental Colleges and 5 Research Institutes also.

69. At the diploma and certificate level, there were 18 Government technical and 6 aided institutions in the State. Of these, eight are occupational institutes, four industrial- Technical and Professional Education.

cum-technical high schools, two poly-technics, one school of engineering, two technical training centres, and one girls' vocational training institute.

70. At the degree level, there are 7 Government technical colleges. Including non-Government institutions there are in the State 6 Engineering Colleges, 4 Medical, 4 Commerce, 5 Law, 2 Agricultural Colleges, and one College of Technology.

71. As a result of the Re-organisation of States, different areas of the Karnataka region with somewhat different educational patterns have come together. Steps are being taken to introduce uniform standards of education throughout the New State. An Educational Integration Advisory Committee has been set up for the purpose.

72. The re-orientation of education in accordance with modern trends has been gradually taking shape. The present emphasis is on craft centred education in the primary stage and the development of habits for co-operation and social living. At the secondary stage, diversified courses are being introduced to meet the needs of varied categories of students and to make the high school a self-sufficient stage of education.

73. The provision of a 3-year degree course and other measures for raising the standards of University Education is an important feature of the changes that have been taking place in the field of University Education.

74. The average cost per head of population in the New State during the year was Rs. 5-13 against Rs. 4-90 in 1955-56 in Ex-Mysore. The literacy percentage in the former State of Mysore was 20·3 as against the All-India average of 16·6.

Medical Aid.

75. The State has recognised from the very beginning that the health of the people is of utmost importance and medical aid is being made available to all. The State is well equipped with efficient hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoria and convalescent homes with specialists in some of the major hospitals. There were in all, 776 medical institutions in the New Mysore State including 191 of the integrated areas at the end of the year 1956 against 585 in the Old Mysore

State at the end of the year 1955 and on an average each institution was serving a population of 25,002 and an area of 95·5 sq. miles against 17,587 and 59·5 sq. miles in the erstwhile Mysore State.

76. The per capita expenditure on Medical Services for the year 1956 was Re. 0·76.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

77. Mysore has been considered by leading Public Health Experts of National and International repute as a pioneer State in India with regard to Public Health work.

78. Again, Mysore was the first State to start the programme of combining both curative and preventive health services under a single organisation.

79. The first Health Unit in the State was started in 1929 in the Mandya area as an experimental work. Gradually, the number increased year after year and at present there are 218 (up to 1st January 1957) Health Units and 25 Secondary Health Centres in the State involving a recurring expenditure of nearly Rs. 23·00 lakhs, the per capita cost working out to Rs. 1-7-0. Roughly, one-third of the State is now covered by these health units. The birth rate has steadily gone up ranging from 40 to 45 per thousand population while the death rate has shown a decline varying from 11 to 15 per thousand population. Likewise, the rate of infant as well as maternal mortality has gone down considerably.

80. While the Primary Health Units have been a special feature in the former Mysore State, such units are very few in the newly integrated areas. Hence, it is proposed to start some more Primary as well as Secondary Health Units in these areas during the Second Five-Year Plan period. With regard to Coorg, the Public Health facilities obtaining in the District are comparatively high.

81. In addition to promoting the formation of Health Units, the Department has intensified its activity in other spheres, *viz.*, in the field of Malaria, Tuberculosis.

82. Public Health Work covers not only the works like improvement of environmental sanitation and control of communicable diseases, but also includes other special services and programmes such as Family Planning, School

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Health Services, Laboratory Services. The First Five-Year Plan envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 89 50 lakhs under Public Health for the period 1951-56.

AGRICULTURE.

83. The Department as heretofore is always in the forefront in supplying the requisite improved seeds, manures, and implements to the cultivators and get their lands ploughed with Tractors and Bulldozers. The results of the scientific experiments conducted in the research stations are brought home to the very doors of ryots in supplying improved seeds and chemical manures, by way of opening Seed Multiplication Farms, Subvention and Demonstration Farms in ryots fields. Thus, the Department is striving its best to 'serve the Mysore Farmer with Science' within the limitations of finance and personnel at its disposal.

84. The agricultural seasons in the erstwhile Mysore State are mainly the Hain and the Kar. The Hain season is the monsoon season and the Kar the summer season. The principal food-crops are grown in both the seasons depending on the availability of water resources. In Dharwar Division, the season may be divided into three *viz.*, the Rainy season, the Winter season and the Summer season while in the Raichur Division only two broad seasons are in vogue *viz.*, the Khari (Mungaru) and Rabi (Hingaru).

Principal Soils of the State.

85. The soils of Mysore State can be broadly classified into seven main groups as follows :—

(1) Trap soils, (2) Mixed red and black soils, (3) Deep black soils, (4) Red soils, (5) Red loams, (6) Laterite soils, (7) Dark-brown clayey soil.

Land Utilisation

86. The cultivated land forms 61·9 per cent of the total land of the State, out of this 7·9 per cent is fallow land. Out of the uncultivated land forest alone is 62·50 lakh acres or 13·8 per cent of the total land.

Agricultural Holdi

87. The land distribution of the State is similar to that of the country, consisting of "numerous small holdings, a large proportion of them being uneconomic, a small number of middle class peasants and sprinkling of substantial owners." According to the census of land-holdings conducted during 1955-56, there are 24·7 lakhs of holdings in the State comprising 267·8 lakhs of acres; 99·4 per cent of the holdings are below 100 acres, and these make up 8·98

per cent of the extent; 69·0 per cent; of the holdings are below 10 acres; 0·44 per cent of the holdings are in the size group of 100 to 200 acres, and comprise 5·36 per cent of the total area. Holdings above 200 acres comprise 4·84 per cent of the extent, though their number is only 0·12 per cent of the total number. The largest number of holdings is in the size groups of 2·5 to 5·0 acres. The average size of the holding is 10·8 acres for the New State as a whole; but the district average varies from 3·6 acres in North Kanara to 16·7 acres in Gulberga District.

Area Under Food and Non Food Crops.

88. The total area under important food and non-food crops in the New State during the year 1956-57 is estimated to be 22,742 thousand acres. The crops occupy an area of 16,590 thousand acres (or 73 per cent) and the non-food crops 6,152 thousand acres. Out of the total food crops, cereals alone occupy an area of 13,697 thousand acres (or 82 per cent of the area under food crop or 60 per cent of the total area under food and non-food crops), pulses occupy an area of 2,892 thousand acres. Under non-food crops oil seeds have an area of 2,497 thousand acres, plantation crops 352 thousand acres and other non-food crops 3,303 thousand acres.

89. The total irrigated area in the New State is 1·63 million acres.

90. The area under Jowar during the year 1956-57 was about 65·6 lakhs of acres forming 2·6 per cent of the total cropped area and 38 per cent of the area under food crops in the State. Nearly 45·5 per cent of the total area under Jowar is in Bijapur and Gulberga Districts. The total estimated out-turn of Jowar in the State during the year was 8·9 lakhs of tons.

91. The area under Rice in the State during the year 1956-57 was 19·6 lakhs of acres which accounted for 11·3 per cent of the area under food crops. Nearly 30 per cent of the total area under Rice is in Shimoga and South Kanara Districts. The estimated out-turn of Rice during the year was 1,025 thousand tons.

92. The estimated area under Ragi which is the third important cereal crop in the State is 19 lakhs of acres. Nearly 74 per cent of the total area under Ragi is distributed in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan Districts. In Bombay and Hyderabad Karnatak, the area under Ragi

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is negligible. The total production of Ragi during the year is estimated to be 7·4 lakhs of tons.

93. The estimated area under Cotton during the year 1956-57 was 24·03 lakhs of acres. Nearly 74 per cent of the total area under Cotton is in Dharwar, Bijapur and Raichur Districts. The estimated yield of Cotton during the year was 3·58 lakhs of bales.

Agricultural Research Stations.

94. In Mysore State, 29 Research Stations and Experimental Farms have been established. In addition to these farms, research is undertaken in the two Agricultural Colleges one in Bangalore and another at Dharwar. Research on plant breeding and agronomy in paddy and sugarcane is concentrated in Hiriyur, Mandya, Naganahally, Alnawar, Hospet and Mercara. Similarly, work on cotton is found mostly in the farms situated in the cotton belt, *i.e.*, Raichur, Dharwar, Babbur and Mandya. Research work on Ragi, which is an important staple food in the southern districts of the State is concentrated in Research Stations at Mandya and Hebbal, Bangalore. Coffee (at Balehonnur), Areca (at Thirthahalli), Cashewnut (at Kotekar), Tobacco (at Nipani), are important crops on which research is being carried out since a number of years in the State.

Co-operative Societies.

95. In the State there were 12,513 co-operative societies of different types on 30th June 1957 with a membership of 18,17,093. The total share capital was Rs. 6,00,48,802, and reserve funds 2,54,11,294, while the total working capital amounts to Rs. 39,42,83,127.

96. *Agricultural Credit.*—There is at the State level the State Co-operative Bank with a share capital of Rs. 13,90,822 on 30th June 1957 and total working capital of Rs. 1,87,28,851. All the 19 districts of the State have a District Central Co-operative Bank each. All these banks are affiliated to the State Co-operative Bank. There is also a Central Land Mortgage Bank at Bangalore with a share capital of Rs. 9,88,450 on 30th June 1957 and a working capital of Rs. 1,83,19,627. Besides, there are Primary Land Mortgage Banks in the State which borrow money from the Central Land Mortgage Bank, and lend it to their members. There are also Agricultural Credit and Multi-purpose Societies at the taluk and village level. Both the short term and

long term requirements of the members are being catered to by these societies. The Agricultural Societies generally cover a village while the Multi-purpose Societies cover an area of 8 to 10 miles radius. Besides, there are Rural Grain Banks and also Rural Banks as distinct from Agricultural Credit and Multi-purpose Societies.

97. There are agricultural credit, agricultural non-credit, non-agricultural credit, non-agricultural credit, non-agricultural non-credit co-operative societies and urban banks in the State. There are also house construction and house building societies.

98. There is a Central Rural Industrial Bank at Bangalore which advances loans to the primary societies of artisans for furthering their trade and also for agricultural production. In Bombay Karnatak Districts also there are three District Industrial Banks.

99. There is one Silk Handloom Weavers' Society, one Central Handloom Society, one Central Co-operative Printing Society, about 100 Students' and Women's Co-operative Societies, 11 Sericultural Societies, and a number of Industrial Societies, Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Consumers' Societies, and Harijan Welfare Societies. There are Bee-Keepers' Societies, and a few Iron and Steel Industrial and Transport Service Co-operative Societies in the State.

Regulated Markets.

100. The State Marketing Department was taking active part in marketing the agricultural produce through 49 Regulated Markets and 47 Sub-Markets spread throughout the New State in important places during the year. It also takes responsibility to keep out fraud in weights and measures. There are 31 Inspectors of Weights and Measures in the State to certify them. The daily market rates are published through the two radio stations in the State, one at Bangalore and other at Dharwar.

LIVESTOCK

101. According to 1956 livestock census, the total livestock in the State is 185·66 lakhs, out of which 40·59 lakhs (or 22 per cent) are sheep and 25·84 lakhs (or 13 per cent) are goats. The total poultry in the State was 67,845.

102. The most effective programme of work undertaken for cattle development is by means of Key Village Schemes. The main object of the Key Village Scheme was

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to provide improved breeding bulls to the villages and to improve the cattle in selected areas. As a result of planned work undertaken in these Key Village Blocks, considerable progress has been achieved in the multiplication of good breeding bulls in the selected areas and much headway is made in upgrading the indigenous cattle.

Criminal Justice.

103. Consequent on the Re-organisation of the States, the High Court of Mysore, which was functioning prior to 1st November 1956 (as a Part B State High Court) ceased to function and was abolished with effect from 1st November 1956 and the present High Court for the New State of Mysore was established from that date.

104. In connection with the implementation of the Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in the State, 10 posts of Civil Judges and District Magistrates were created during the year. A separate court of Civil Judge and District Magistrate was established at Bangalore and Mysore and the court of the Subordinate Judge, Shimoga and the courts of the Additional Subordinate Judge and I Class Magistrates at the other district head-quarters were replaced by the Courts of the Civil Judge and District Magistrates with effect from 1st June 1956.

105. The number of Judges and Magistrates exercising criminal jurisdiction at the end of the year was 53 in the Old Mysore Area, 10 in the Bellary District, 54 in the Bombay Area, 27 in the Hyderabad Area, 15 in the Madras Area and 5 in Coorg Area.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

106. The number of courts subordinate to the High Court on the civil side was 49 in the Old Mysore Area, 5 in the Bellary District, 55 in the Bombay Area, 27 in the Hyderabad Area, 13 in the Madras Area and 3 in the Coorg Area.

PRISONS.

107. The policy of the Prison Administration in Mysore State as elsewhere has been one of reformation and rehabilitation of the convicts rather than retribution. The Department is taking all possible steps to provide useful avocation to all prisoners, while in jail, so that they may earn their livelihood after release and thus become useful citizens leading a normal life in their respective communities.

108. Amnesty was granted to prisoners on account of the formation of the New State of Mysore on 1st November 1956 as a result of which 857 prisoners were released from custody and others got the benefit of remission of their sentences.

PORTS.

109. The New Mysore State has a coastline of about 200 miles as its western boundary, with two intermediate ports of Karwar and Mangalore at the northern and southern ends and 20 other minor ports lying in between the above two intermediate ports. With the exception of Mangalore, which is under the administrative control of the Mangalore Port Trust and handles a traffic of about 3,00,000 tons and derives a revenue of about Rs. 4,00,000 per annum, the rest of the ports are very small. No railway links to Karwar or to any of other ports except Mangalore exist.

110. The Government are very keen on developing the ports on the West Coast and arrangements are being made to develop Mangalore as an all-weather port at a cost of Rs. 2·05 crores. Schemes to the tune of Rs. 4,50,000 have been sanctioned for the development of minor ports. The development of Karwar and Honnavar ports would relieve the strain on the Railways and the congestion at the Bombay Port in regard to the export of manganese.

FISHERIES.

111. Twenty schemes at a total cost of Rs. 74·42 lakhs have been taken up for intensive development of fisheries in the State and a sum of Rs. 14·03 lakhs has been provided for expenditure during the current year 1957-58. During the year, eleven lakhs of fish fry have been imported from Calcutta and stocked in various sheets of water in the State. Preliminary survey for the establishment of fishing harbours has been undertaken and arrangements are being made to supply six mechanised boats to fishermen during the current year. Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,83,000 are being granted to fishermen through co-operatives and arrangements are being made to supply them with 1,00,000 maunds of salt for fish curing.

HOUSING.

112. A sum of Rs. 40·84 lakhs was spent during the year by the several house-building agencies under the Low-income Group Housing Scheme and 80 houses have been completed while 555 houses are under construction by the Mysore Housing Board Co-operatives, Local Bodies and the City Improvement Trust Board. Under the subsidised industrial housing scheme, 435 houses have been completed and 353 houses are under construction. A sum of Rs. 11·31 lakhs has been spent under this scheme during the year.

LITERARY AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

113. The preliminary work regarding the compilation of the Kannada Encyclopædia has been in progress. The Editorial Board has been constituted by the Government with 30 scholars drawn from all parts of Karnataka. So far, about 1,25,000 topics have been listed. A sum of Rs. 35,700 has been spent for the encouragement of cultural activities in the State.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

114. The provision under the Second Five-Year Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Ex-criminal tribes has been enhanced to Rs. 296·4 lakhs excluding the scheme for the welfare of women in South Kanara. A sum of Rs. 22,18,841 was spent on various welfare schemes during the year. Another sum of Rs. 3,84,000 lakhs was spent for starting agricultural colonies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Chitaldrug, Mandya, Hassan, Tumkur, Chickmagalur, Mysore and Bellary Districts under centrally sponsored schemes.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

115. The Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1956-57 were as follows :—

.....	Budget Estimate	First seven months.	Last five months.
	(in thousands of rupees omitting 000).		
Total Actual Receipts ...	1,49,05,49	1,06,31,77	1,84,89,55
Grand total including Opening Balance ...	1,52,79,94	1,08,97,24	1,87,19 45
Total Disbursements	1,45,25,49	1,07,12,53	1,86,15,11
Cash Balance at the close of the year ...	7,54,45	1,84,71	1,04.34
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	1,52,79,94	1,08,97,24	1,87,19,45

SALES-TAX.

116. A uniform Sales Tax Act for the whole of the New Mysore State was introduced with effect from 1st October 1956. The total revenue expected to be realised under the general sales tax head under the new Act roughly amounts to Rs. 6 crores per annum as against the original sum of Rs. 3·25 crores under the head. The total revenue expected from the motor spirit tax under the new Act is about Rs. 75 lakhs per annum.

117. Several other Acts like the Agricultural Income-tax Act, Sugarcane Cess Act, Prize Competitions Act, Cinema Shows Tax Act, Race Course Licensing and Betting Tax Act are also in force, all of which go a long way in increasing the revenues of the New State.

MYSORE STATE BUDGET 1957–58.

118. The Government of Mysore in the year 1957-58 is expected to collect a sum of Rs. 5092·52 lakhs by way of Revenue (gross) and to spend Rs. 6028·51 lakhs. Thus on the Revenue Account there is a deficit of Rs. 935·99 lakhs.

119. The following table gives the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1957-58.

(*Rupees in lakhs*).

I. Revenue Account—		
(i) Tax Revenue ...	...	2031·91
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue ...	...	3060·61
Total Revenue Receipts	...	5092·52
II. Revenue Expenditure—		
(i) Development ...	...	4310·07
(ii) Non-Development...	...	1718·44
Total Revenue Expenditure	...	6028·51
Excess of Revenue Expenditure over Total Revenue Receipt...		935·99

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1956–61).

120. The total outlay of New Mysore State under Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 145·13 crores. Out of this, Rs. 60·28 crores amounting to 41·5 per cent has been allocated to the expenditure under Major Irrigation and

Power, 20·5 per cent of the total expenditure has been allocated for Agriculture and Rural Development. The expenditure pertaining to Transport and Communications is 6·3 per cent, Public Health 9·6 per cent, Education 7·9 per cent, Housing 2·9 per cent and Miscellaneous 3·2 per cent. The outlay for 1956-57 for the State was estimated at Rs. 27·2 crores. For 1957-58, the outlay is Rs. 28·2 crores.

Tours and Engagements of the Governor of Mysore.

121. As a result of the Re-organisation of States, His Highness the Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar was appointed as Governor of the enlarged State of Mysore with effect from 1st November 1956.

122. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja attended and presided over a number of important public functions in the State.

123. His Highness presided over the Special Convocation at Crawford Hall, Mysore, on 27th May 1956, to confer the Doctorate of Science on Prof. M. S. Thacker and Doctorate of letters on Prof. K. V. Puttappa.

124. His Highness participated in the celebrations connected with the Inauguration of the New State of Mysore at Bangalore on 1st November 1956.

125. His Highness presided over the Convocation of the Karnatak University at Dharwar, on 3rd December 1956. On 15th of the same month, His Highness gave a State Dinner in honour of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and His Holiness the Panchen Lama of Tibet at Lalitha Mahal, Mysore. On 19th December 1957, His Highness addressed the Joint Session of the Mysore Legislative Council and the Mysore Legislative Assembly at Bangalore.

126. His Highness took the salute on the occasion of the Ceremonial Parade at Bangalore in connection with the Republic Day Celebrations.

127. His Highness presided at the Inaugural Ceremony of the Madras University Centenary Celebrations, on 28th January 1957. On 29th of the same month, His Highness unveiled the portrait of Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras at the Madras University Senate Hall, Madras.

128. On 9th March 1957, His Highness gave a Dinner at Government House to meet His Highness Shaik Ali Bin Abdulla Al Sani, K. B. Ev, Ruler of Qutar. On 18th March, His Highness addressed the Joint Session of the Legislature at Bangalore.

129. His Highness inaugurated the Expansion Project of the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, on 25th March 1957.

130. His Highness's visit outside the State included Karaikudi, Coonoor, Madras, Calcutta, Banaras, Allahabad, Bombay and Tekkadi in Kerala State.

131. Important Distinguished Persons and Delegates visited the State—

(1) Mr. and Mrs. Mac Donald, High Commissioner, U. K.; (2) Mr. Walter P. Reuther, Vice-President of American Federation of Labour and Congress Industrial Organisation with 6 members; (3) Mr. F. C. Mann, Adviser to Export Credit Guarantee Committee; (4) Rt. Hon'ble John Strachy; (5) Prof. and Mrs. J. K. Galbraith; (6) Sri M. C. Setalvad, Chairman, Law Commission; (7) International Bank Mission, party of 8 members; (8) Dr. Radhakumund Muckerji; (9) Sri Goubert, Chief Councillor of Pondicherry; (10) Dr. John C. Hume, Health Division T. C. M. American Embassy; (11) Sri Dhebar, President, A.I.C.C.; (12) Sri Madhava Nair, Secretary, A.I.C.C.: (13) Ethopian Delegation of Exports of Commerce and Industries; (14) Sri S. V. Kanungo, Member U.P.S.C.; (15) H. E. Sir and Lady Wijayaratne, High Commissioner, Ceylon; (16) Sri Bgvan Maridassam, Chief Justice of Pondicherry; (17) Sri R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar; (18) Sri and Smt. Sudhi Ranjan Das, Chief Justice of India; (19) Mr. and Mrs. Lin Lin, Chinese Consul—Councillor; (20) The President of India; (21) The Emperor of Ethopia; (22) Prof. Schonfeld, Rector, Hanner University, West Germany; (23) Chinese Agricultural Mission of 8 members; (24) West German Technical Mission; (25) Air Marshal Muckerjee; (26) Handloom Experts of America; (27) Delegates of U. K. Agricultural Mission; (28) His Ex. Mr. Chow En Lai, Prime Minister of the Republic of China; (29) Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Heider, German Engineers; (30) Sri

Ramakrishna Rao, Governor of Kerala; (31) Sri Tanka Prasad Achariya, Prime Minister of Nepal; (32) His Holiness Dalai Lama and His Holiness Panchen Lama; (33) Mr. Hydon, High Commissioner, Australia; (34) Members of Chinese Women's Delegation headed by Mrs Shih Liang; (35) Sri and Smt. Setalvad, Attorney-General of India; (36) Delegates of Nepalese Writers; (37) The Hon'ble Mr. Eshraqi and his wife, Minister for Post and Telegraphs, Iran; (38) Danish Trade-*cum*-Good-Will Mission; (39) Malayan Agricultural Minister; (40) H. E. Mr. Shukri Al Kuwatly, The President of Syria; (41) Marshal Zhukov, Soviet Defence Minister; (42) Sri Govind Ballaph Pant, Home Minister, Government of India; (43) Prime Minister of India; (44) His Highness Shaikh Ali Bin Abdulla Al Sani, Ruler of Qutar: (45) Prime Minister of Poland; (46) Mr. and Mrs. Morrisby; (47) Delegates of Law Commission; (48) Burmese Air Force Delegation, (49) Delegates of Planning Commission; (50) Raja and Rani Balindra Singh; (51) Press Delegation of West Germany; (52) Sweedish Trade Mission; (53) Chairman and Members of Sanskrit Commission; (54) Their Ex. S. Yoshzawa; (55) Finland Trade Delegation; (56) U. S. Trade Delegation.

132. Important Conferences held during the year.

Inter State Ministers Conference; Inter State Officers Conference; Mineral Conference; Conference of Cruelty to Animals; Inter State Officers Meeting; Meeting of the Slaughter House and Meat Inspection Committee; All India Manufacture Association Conference; Medical Officers Conference; Inter State Community Project Seminar, Conference of Police Officers; High Power Conference; Meeting of the K. G. F. Nationalisation of Mining.

CONCLUSION.

133. Thus, blessed with many natural resources and with a planned programme and progressive outlook, Mysore State has been able to embark on bold enterprises contributing to the well being and prosperity of the people.